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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Donald D. MacPherson, Chairman
Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana — Chadwick H. Smith, Commissioner

FL-215. JANUARY, 1961

PATTERNS SET FOR THE SHAPE OF THE SIXTIES . . . .

It is difficult to find a phrase to describe the past year. For 1960 was a year of progress and problems. It was a composite of high levels of activity and employment in some industries, but of some disappointment in others. It was a period of moderate expansion which provided new job opportunities in some non-farm industries, but left others waiting for signs of improvement. The many-sided facets which reflect the diversity of Montana's labor markets were not static. They were growing. But so was the labor force, and it kept outweighing the number of new job opportunities. The farm front witnessed more technological change with machinery and equipment replacing labor. Some of Montana's progress and problems tied in with district and national developments, especially in the fields of construction, lumbering and mining. It was not the best of times, nor was it the worst of times. But it was a prologue of things to come. And the future line-up looked good.

166,300 Wage Earners On December Payrolls

Seasonal employment decline in Montana's non-farm employment from November to December was the most moderate in the past ten years. Wage earners on payrolls of industry and commerce at mid-December were figured at 166,300 after a drop of 1,700 from November. A year ago there were 159,400 wage earners, depleted because of the effects of the metal mining work stoppage. The November to December employment shrinkage this year was 800 less than the average for that period during the past 8 years. The only previous December to outrank the one just closed for employment volume was in 1956 when the December employment record of 166,700 wage earners was set.

Down 5.7 Per Cent from August

Effect of the normal employment cycle in Montana is seen in the diminished number of payrolls of industry subject to seasonal pressures at this period. Compared with the high employment levels in the preceding August, this December shows an employment decline of 10,000 or 5.7 per cent, a normal pattern. Last year the employment loss between these two periods was nearly double, or 19,800, accentuated by effects of the metal mining dispute and more adverse weather conditions at that time.

Scope of Seasonality

The main seasonal dips in December employment are found in logging and lumbering at 400 below the November count, food processing with a decline of 300, and contract construction at 1,800 below November figures. The transportation group showed a loss of 200, while service industries recorded a decline of 300 workers. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate establishments, at 6,900, remained unchanged from November but was 300 over a year ago. The mining group was just short 100 of the previous month. The dip was all in petroleum production, an industry classified in the mining group. All of these industries are subject to the annual seasonal fluctuations common to this time of the year. Weather factors, rather than economic forces, are usually responsible for lower employment totals in most of these groups during the winter months. Gains were recorded in the trade industries which showed a healthy increase of 1,100 workers, and in government employment, with a 200 increase. Both are connected with the holiday trade and postal service increase in labor needs.

Exceeds Year Ago Levels

The upswing in employment this December, as compared with the same month a year ago, amounts to an increase of 6,900 workers in non-farm employment and reveals evidences of the depth of employment gains since the metal mining strike of a year ago. Employment this December is substantially higher in six of the state's eight major industrial groups and down moderately in only two.

Labor Surplus Near Peak

Levels of labor reserve continued to rise in Montana labor markets during December. Figures on active job applicants at offices of the State Employment Service indicate December layoffs in vulnerable seasonal industries added 3,000 to the available labor supply. Construction, logging and lumbering, food processing, railway maintenance, farm operations and other industries subject to seasonal interruptions all contributed to the total of unemployment. Many of the new December jobseekers were housewives, high school and college students and other family workers seeking part-time employment during the holiday season only. The apex of unemployment is expected in late January or early February after which the first stirrings of spring activity will start to cut sharply into the labor surplus built up during the winter months.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Nov 1960	2) Oct 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959
3) All Manufacturing	1.5	2.9	4)	1.3	2.3	4)	3.4	3.9	4)	1.1	1.4	4)	1.2	1.6	4)
Durable Goods	1.7	3.1	4)	1.3	2.1	4)	3.9	4.0	4)	1.0	1.1	4)	1.5	1.7	4)
Primary Metal	1.1	4.0	4)	.8	1.1	4)	3.2	3.5	4)	.4	.6	4)	.6	.7	4)
3) Nondurable Goods	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	.6	1.4	2.2
All Mining	2.5	2.8	4)	1.4	.9	4)	2.6	3.6	4)	1.0	1.0	4)	.5	.3	4)
Metal Mining	2.9	3.4	4)	1.0	.9	4)	2.9	3.6	4)	1.0	1.1	4)	.2	.2	4)

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.
4) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals a year ago.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Jan. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(281 jobseekers, 222 new, 173 men, 108 women). End of zinc processing operations at the smelter idled over 250 production, craft and clerical workers. Large stockpiles and depressed prices blamed for this situation. Some workers await transfer to Great Falls smelter. Other labor market activities at low winter ebb with no improvement seen next 30 days. Plans for steel mill construction not yet a certainty. Farm hiring near standstill.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,950 jobseekers, 622 new, 2,182 men, 768 women). Construction and other outdoor projects at good pace with favorable weather. But employment in continuing decline with project completions. Railroad and mining employment shows no advance but some hiring noted in trucking industries. Holiday hiring in trade and service industries reach good levels. Over 100 temporary workers bolstered postal payrolls for several weeks. Large scale layoffs of seasonal holiday and sugar refinery workers expected in January. Mild weather reduced demand for livestock feeders; sheep tagging main agricultural activity.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(535 jobseekers, 168 new, 373 men, 162 women). Future forecast indicates steady logging employment. Large stockpile of logs may slow sawmill operations with activity dependent upon movement of lumber inventories. Weather caused closure of six-mile road project. Good progress evident on new commercial and college structures. Labor supply adequate to meet all needs. Trade industry hiring for replacement purposes only. Farm hiring light and expected to remain so next 60 days.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,678 jobseekers, 453 new, 1,170 men, 508 women). Main street hiring showed some pickup during holidays but not with the force expected. Sales volume reported below last year at the time of the metal mining strike. Some mining layoffs and closure of Anaconda zinc operations causing anxiety in local economic circles. Post-season holiday slump in trade and service channels expected to continue next 60 days.

CUT BANK—(280 jobseekers, 77 new, 217 men, 63 women). Job hires starting to fall below year ago levels. Trade and service hiring already below normal winter patterns. Practically no construction activity; city sewer project completed, road building and other projects closed for winter. Hiring of oil drilling crews only bright spot in the winter labor market.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. Avg. 1952-60
Industrial Employment	166,300	168,000	159,400	161,100
New Job Applicants	4,666	5,187	3,980	4,162
Job Applicants, End of Month	17,577	14,487	20,168	12,782

Insured Unemployment, Week of	Jan. 6 1961	Dec. 9 1960	Jan. 1 1960	Avg. 1st Jan. Wk. 1957-61
New and Renewal Claims	3,883	2,217	2,634	2,863
Unemployed Weeks Filed	12,543	9,326	12,742	10,880
Total Unemployment Claims	16,426	11,543	15,376	13,742

DILLON—(242 jobseekers, 74 new, 186 men, 56 women). Labor market patterns in both industry and farm lack vitality of earlier years. Farm labor demand curtailed by mild weather and open range conditions. Only limited crews on existing construction projects with intermittent shutdowns. Employment at potato cellars below last year.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(709 jobseekers, 142 new, 560 men, 149 women). Construction employment totals fading with near completion of contracts at Fort Peck powerhouse and some airbase units. Commercial building includes supermarket and service station with work progress slowed by cold weather. Good hiring trends for civil service positions at airbases. Little demand for extra holiday help with downturn in sales volume.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(136 jobseekers, 69 new, 88 men, 48 women). Industry hiring below last year with only moderate job placements of construction, oil field and clerical workers. More than average construction employment despite cold weather. Trade and service employment at seasonal lows. One cafe closed; business slow at others. Farm hiring equals that of year ago.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,134 jobseekers, 619 new, 1,566 men, 568 women). Hiring in clerical and sales fields was the dominant labor market force during December. Most were temporary to meet increased demands of post office and main street establishments during the holiday season. Construction employment above a year ago with milder weather. Rejection of all bids for the ICBM program holds back anticipated increase in winter construction activity. New job applicants one-fifth higher than year ago; many are newcomers awaiting employment at missile site locations. Little hope of immediate trimming of huge labor surplus current in area. Farm labor demands at minimum.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(527 jobseekers, 72 new, 402 men, 125 women). Labor surplus 15 per cent more than year ago with high ratio of construction and sawmill workers. Job opportunities limited in all major industries, a condition expected to carry through the winter months. Farm hiring slow, but expected to pick up after first of year.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(689 jobseekers, 158 new, 581 men, 108 women). Declines in construction and trade industries largely responsible for the bulk of current unemployment. Holiday hiring by main street merchants held to minimum with business below last year. Trade and service industries cutting payrolls for balance of winter season. Farm hiring for replacement only with no upswing expected until April.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(827 jobseekers, 255 new, 646 men, 181 women). December labor market demand chiefly for clerical and sales workers. Work on building and highway projects continued but little hiring evident. Forty workers idled at East Helena smelter as metal prices fell; future layoffs expected if conditions do not improve. Closure of two long established retail stores occurred during the month. Most occupations in surplus with exceptions of clerical and stenographic classifications.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,868 jobseekers, 300 new, 1,541 men, 327 women). Labor surplus continues to build up with sharp cutbacks in lumber manufacturing, construction and trade industries. Several sawmill closures noted. More than 250 December layoffs in lumber manufacturing industries. Cafes, service stations and garages reducing staffs to the minimum. Farm hiring at lowest level in three years. Job prospects in industry and farm appear bleak the next 30 days.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(446 jobseekers, 123 new, 374 men, 72 women). Industry hiring below last month and last year. Job trend not up to earlier expectations. Most local contractors have furloughed their work crews for the winter months. Closure of local laundry idled 15 workers. Delay of start of missile site project because of contractual difficulties adds to present unemployment situation.

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1952	142.0	142.4	144.6	151.1	156.6	162.7	162.9	164.5	163.0	160.2	157.8	156.2	155.3
1953	147.1	145.9	147.9	151.5	155.2	161.0	162.2	164.1	163.2	162.2	159.9	157.9	156.5
1954	148.8	147.6	149.4	153.4	158.0	164.1	166.6	167.8	157.1	156.1	160.3	158.0	157.2
1955	150.6	149.0	149.6	155.6	160.7	169.2	170.6	172.9	171.7	168.3	164.7	162.7	162.1
1956	156.6	154.4	156.3	163.0	169.3	177.4	177.4	179.8	177.2	174.6	170.4	166.7	168.6
1957	156.8	155.0	156.8	161.3	166.0	172.0	174.2	174.2	170.8	167.4	163.2	159.9	164.8
1958	153.1	150.3	150.5	156.4	162.4	167.1	170.2	172.2	170.0	168.8	165.8	162.4	162.4
1959	155.3	153.2	155.9	162.2	167.5	174.0	177.5	179.2	169.9	165.6	161.5	159.4	165.1
1960	152.7	152.5	156.1	163.4	167.9	175.2	176.3	176.3	174.8	171.5	168.0	166.3**	166.8

* Estimates revised on the basis of more complete and accurate figures for industry segments not covered under the Unemployment Insurance Program. **Preliminary Estimate.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Jan. 1

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(561 jobseekers, 60 new, 424 men, 137 women). Hiring in construction industries up during December but down in lumbering. Good backlog of highway and overpass construction awaits start. Railroad merger talk causing anxiety among rail workers. Main street business in normal winter decline with very limited hiring. One grocery store closed during month, but plans for new shopping center announced.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(418 jobseekers, 132 new, 343 men, 75 women). Employment in the grip of winter labor market cycle. Employment declines noted in most industry groups but most prevalent in construction and trade industries. Most job hires of temporary nature and chiefly in trade, service and private households.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior—(1,271 jobseekers, 483 new, 933 men, 338 women). Employment declines occurred in nearly all major industries during December. Majority of losses noted in fields of construction and lumbering. Heavy construction and building projects at winter low but inside work on enclosed structures continuing with little hiring. Layoffs of trade and service personnel normal for this time of year.

POLSON—(449 jobseekers, 187 new, 386 men, 63 women). No construction and only slight demand for lumber products had adverse effect on December labor market scene. The result was more new jobseekers and unemployment claims than a year ago. Plywood markets started to show some improvement as the month ended. Volume in trade and service industries in normal decline after holiday season.

SHELBY—(490 jobseekers, 165 new, 358 men, 132 women). Trade and service industries provided most December job openings, many short time to meet increased holiday needs. Volume, however, did not reach anticipated levels. Outlook for construction hiring next 60 days looks dim. Sheep tagging and winter feeding of livestock were major agricultural activities.

SIDNEY—225 job seekers, 91 new, 192 men, 33 women). December labor market picture marked by good construction activity but disappointing trends in trade channels. Sugar refinery layoffs to begin Jan. 5, ending a shorter than usual campaign. More mechanization at farms and feed lots continues to reduce the demand for hired help.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(278 jobseekers, 47 new, 241 men, 37 women). Further layoffs of logging, sawmill, forest service and irrigation service workers occurred during December. Some logging crews returned to work later as road conditions improved. Construction of new Trout Creek sawmill completed with machinery installation underway. Construction chiefly in shape of home building and remodeling.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(583 jobseekers, 107 new, 507 men, 76 women). Oil field activity highlighted the December labor market scene with ten drilling rigs in action and nine seismograph crews engaged in field exploration. Business conditions generally improved with more activity in cafes, hotels, service stations and garages. Construction forces being cut as more projects close for winter. Farm hiring light and mainly for general chores.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Dec. 1960 (2)	Nov. 1960 (3)	Dec. 1959	Nov. '60 to Dec. '60	Dec. '59 to Dec. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	166,300	168,000	159,400	— 1,700	6,900
Manufacturing	19,800	20,500	18,400	— 700	1,400
Durable goods	12,100	12,500	10,500	— 400	1,600
Lumber and timber products	6,800	7,200	7,500	— 400	— 700
Primary metals	3,800	3,800	1,500	00	2,300
Other (4)	1,500	1,500	1,500	00	00
Nondurable goods	7,700	8,000	7,900	— 300	— 200
Food and kindred products	4,600	4,900	4,600	— 300	00
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,700	00	— 100
Petroleum refining	900	900	900	00	00
Other (5)	600	600	700	00	— 100
Mining	7,700	7,800	5,100	— 100	2,600
Metal mining	4,800	4,800	2,100	00	2,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	700	00	100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,100	2,200	2,300	— 100	— 200
Contract Construction	11,000	12,800	9,500	— 1,800	1,500
Contractors, building construction	4,400	5,500	3,900	— 1,100	500
Contractors, other than building	2,000	2,500	1,900	— 500	100
Contractors, special trade	4,600	4,800	3,700	— 200	900
Transportation and utilities	18,200	18,400	18,900	— 200	— 700
Interstate railroads	8,400	8,600	9,000	— 200	— 600
Transportation except railroads	3,900	3,900	3,900	00	00
Utilities including communication	5,900	5,900	6,000	00	— 100
Trade	41,500	40,400	41,300	1,100	200
Wholesale trade	8,700	8,800	8,800	— 100	— 100
Retail trade	32,800	31,600	32,500	1,200	300
General merchandise and apparel	7,400	6,200	6,800	1,200	600
Food stores	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,200	7,300	7,100	— 100	100
Automotive and filling stations	6,700	6,700	6,600	00	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,500	6,500	7,100	00	— 600
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,900	6,900	6,600	00	300
Services and miscellaneous	21,900	22,100	22,200	— 200	— 300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,300	2,600	2,500	— 300	— 200
Personal services	2,200	2,100	2,100	100	100
Other (6)	17,400	17,400	17,600	00	— 200
Government	39,300	39,100	37,400	200	1,900
Federal	9,300	9,300	9,100	00	200
State and local	30,000	29,800	28,300	200	1,700
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	19,800	19,800	18,600	00	1,200
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	1,900	00	1,000
Contract construction	1,600	1,700	1,500	— 100	100
Transportation and utilities	2,100	2,100	2,000	00	100
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,800	5,700	5,800	100	00
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,000	4,000	4,000	00	00
Government	3,400	3,400	3,400	00	00

Statewide employment estimates revised on the basis of more complete reports. Industry detail for the period January, 1959 to date, will be supplied in a future supplement to this publication.

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 635 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,132 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN DEC. 1960 AND DEC. 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								UI Claims* Wk. 1-6	
	Dec. 1960		Dec. 1959		Dec. 1960		Dec. 1959		Dec. 1960				Dec. 1959					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda	222	21	50	15	281	60	1,442	839	23	....	23	7	6	1	7	3	462	1,177
Billings	662	182	573	145	2,950	606	2,347	769	414	101	515	228	370	38	408	174	2,524	1,294
Bozeman	168	44	167	37	535	126	672	174	124	12	136	35	122	20	142	37	419	169
Butte	453	103	163	48	1,678	377	3,231	796	138	12	150	46	40	....	40	19	1,341	2,360
Cut Bank	77	20	122	28	280	99	438	155	38	2	40	10	47	6	53	17	256	218
Dillon	74	17	69	25	242	64	260	83	27	43	70	25	21	46	67	38	206	140
Glasgow	142	42	130	33	709	212	624	217	79	7	86	32	102	11	113	52	782	482
Glendive	69	15	92	22	136	31	247	81	45	8	53	19	47	8	55	21	290	133
Great Falls	619	184	472	141	2,134	641	2,832	997	329	21	350	106	272	10	282	75	1,794	1,535
Hamilton	72	9	86	11	527	126	433	119	17	8	25	11	12	7	19	8	467	302
Havre	158	37	137	44	689	188	496	178	79	12	91	41	128	26	154	66	603	344
Helena	255	48	180	44	827	255	924	298	109	11	120	38	134	5	139	41	764	566
Kalispell	300	77	350	101	1,868	514	1,935	552	110	1	111	25	95	1	96	37	1,958	1,177
Lewistown	123	34	83	24	446	135	312	103	47	21	68	20	55	19	74	29	317	178
Livingston	60	11	89	20	561	115	336	76	46	2	48	14	36	1	37	10	568	250
Miles City	132	28	77	20	418	120	269	65	41	42	83	11	81	27	108	51	507	210
Missoula	483	133	646	161	1,271	270	1,512	505	111	7	118	53	179	12	191	74	1,290	861
Polson	187	56	109	21	449	153	361	110	30	2	32	12	45	7	52	21	494	255
Shelby	165	33	93	22	490	137	339	113	57	24	81	29	44	8	52	10	389	215
Sidney	91	19	86	18	225	51	286	68	24	7	31	14	38	7	45	19	232	135
Thomp. Falls	47	16	106	24	278	85	329	73	47	....	47	22	17	....	17	8	328	217
Wolf Point	107	26	100	15	583	139	543	183	19	4	23	7	16	3	19	5	435	305
TOTALS	4,666	1,155	3,980	1,019	17,577	4,504	20,168	6,554	1,954	347	2,301	805	1,907	263	2,170	815	16,426	12,523

*Include 615 claims of the Federal UC Program 434 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. (1) 1960	(Nov. (2) 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. (1) 1960	(Nov. (2) 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. (1) 1960	(Nov. (2) 1960	Nov. 1959
All Manufacturing	$ 99.05	$ 98.49	$ 95.20	40.1	40.2	39.5	2.47	2.45	2.41
Durable goods	96.08	93.31	90.92	38.9	38.4	38.2	2.47	2.43	2.38
Primary metals	99.10	99.10	3)	39.8	39.8	3)	2.49	2.49	3)
Nondurable goods	101.25	103.66	101.43	40.5	41.8	41.4	2.50	2.48	2.45
Food and kindred products	91.94	93.94	91.70	44.2	45.6	44.3	2.08	2.06	2.07
All Mining	103.46	102.05	113.54	40.1	39.4	43.5	2.58	2.59	2.61
Metal mining	101.79	101.79	3)	39.0	39.0	3)	2.61	2.61	3)
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)	101.28	101.41	99.36						
Transportation (except railroads)	109.99	108.53	117.93						
Utilities and communication	94.94	96.29	87.91	40.4	40.8	39.6	2.35	2.36	2.22

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns. (3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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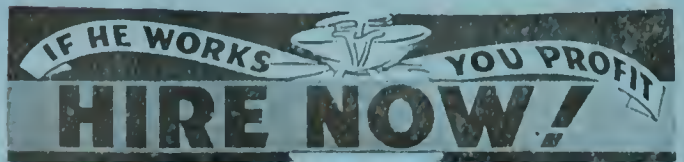

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